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THE STARS AND STRIPES

MEDITERRANEAN

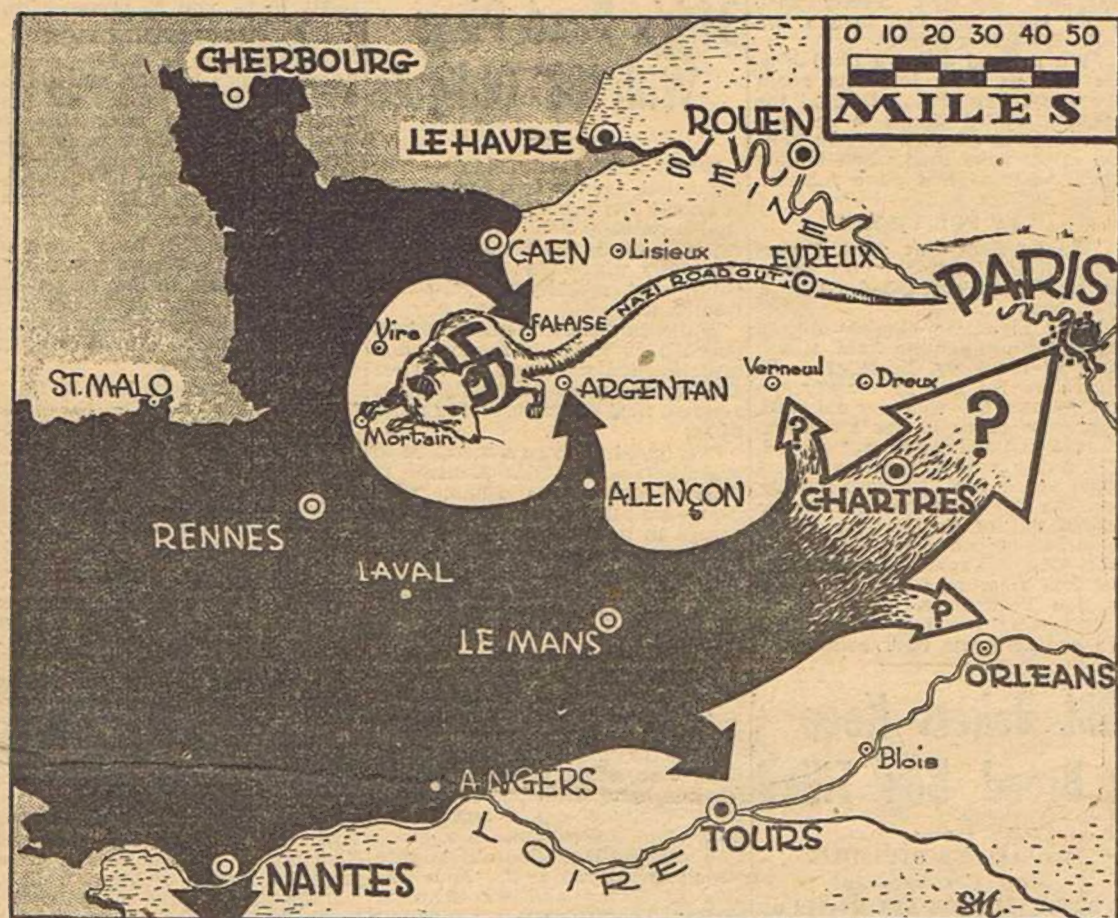
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TWO LIRE

NAZI ROUT IN FRANCE

THE ALLIED RAT TRAP CLOSES



Thousands Of Aircraft Aid Spectacular Drive

Canadians Hurl Major Attack To Clip Route Of Escape For Twelve Enemy Divisions

SHAFF HEADQUARTERS, France, Aug. 14—The retreat of the once mighty German 7th Army assumed the proportions of a rout today as Allied land and air forces, spurred by a special order of the day from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, threw crushing attacks against the estimated 12 enemy divisions trying to escape from the Normandy trap south and west of Falaise.

The escape gap, cut to 16 miles in width by an American thrust northward into Argentan, was under constant bombardment from Allied aircraft and artillery.

Gen. Eisenhower's Order Of The Day

Following is the text of the Order of the Day issued yesterday by General Dwight D. Eisenhower on the military situation in France:

"Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen:

"Through your combined skill, valor and fortitude you have created in France a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory—one whose realization will mean notable progress toward the final downfall of our enemy.

"In the past I have, in moments of unusual significance, made special appeals to Allied forces it has been my honor to command. Without exception, the response has been unstinted and the result beyond expectations. Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the West and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost in zeal, determination and speedy action, I make my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before.

"I request every airman to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy be blasted unceasingly by day and by night and is denied safety either in flight or in flight.

"I request every soldier and sailor to make sure that no part of the hostile forces can either escape or be reinforced by sea and that our comrades on land want nothing that guns and ships and ships companies can bring to them.

"I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender: let no foot of ground once gained be relinquished and let not a single German escape through lines once established. With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks we can make this week a momentous one in the history of this war—a brilliant and fruitful week for us and a fateful one for the ambitions of the Nazi tyrants."

The Canadian Army north of Falaise opened a major attack at noon today, driving southward in an attempt to cut off the German escape route. The attack, intended to cut the enemy retreat line through Falaise, was said to be proceeding satisfactorily with full aerial support.

The planes, in what was officially described as the most effective air operation in military history, pounded the choked roads east to Paris and along both sides of the River Seine as German vehicles, taking to the roads in daylight for the first time, were jammed 80 to the mile in places.

General Eisenhower, in a special order of the day, referred to the situation as "a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory," and exhorted his men to further efforts. "The victory we are now able to achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the west," he said.

Undoubtedly the greatest Allied power was being thrown against the enemy from the air as thousands of heavy, medium and light bombers flew round-the-clock missions in perfect flying weather and with a complete absence of enemy air opposition.

Allied air forces flew 9,400 sorties yesterday and Saturday in close support of the ground forces. More than 1,200 heavy bombers took part in yesterday's operations. A total of 6,000 freight cars and 590 locomotives, as well as hundreds of trucks and other vehicles, were destroyed in the two-day period.

How many of the estimated 100,000 Germans have been evacuated from the Falaise pocket is not known. Official Allied quarters were also mum again today about the situation around Le Mans from

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Russians Hacking Enemy In North

LONDON, Aug. 14—With methodical persistence, the Russian armies of the north continued today to slice apart the estimated 30 divisions reported caught in the trap of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Although orders were issued for the Nazi soldiers to dig in until the very last, four Soviet Armies pressed forward relentlessly for the kill. Russian armored columns are striking at the pocket from three points while General Bagramyan's army, which originally locked the trap on the Baltic coast, turned off and headed for East Prussia.

At the northern edge of the Nazi's Baltic Dunkirk, Russian divisions have started to push from Narva across Estonia to Tallinn on the Gulf of Finland.

Along the Estonian and Latvian border, General Maslennikov's forces were within ten miles of Valga, the key railroad hub on the Nazi's main railroad line running from north to south.

A little further south General

(Continued on page 8)

Allies Rubbing Out Snipers In Florence

ADVANCED ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 14—Snipers, left behind in Florence when German forces pulled back to the Mugone Canal running through the northern outskirts of the city, are being steadily eliminated, it was indicated here today. AMG officials, who moved into the city only a few hours after the Krauts had withdrawn continued to provide food, water and medical supplies to the civilian population.

Elsewhere on the 8th Army front and in the 5th Army sector, patrols were active and sporadic artillery exchanges took place. A number of enemy self-propelled guns observed both east and west of Pisa on the north side of the Arno River, were shelled by 5th Army guns.

Heavies Step-Up Blows Against Southern France

MAAF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 14—Military installations in southern France and along the northwestern coast of Italy were attacked by about 750 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF for the third successive day today. Lightnings and Mustangs strafed targets in the same area.

Bombers of the RAF struck in force last night at shipping and port installations at Genoa in a continuation of the Allied air onslaught on southern France and northern Italy which reached a new high of intensity over the weekend.

As Tactical Air Force planes assaulted Nazi installations throughout the day yesterday, up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF slashed at bridges, rail lines and other strategic objectives. Four bridges across the Rhone River and its tributaries were the principal targets of the Flying Forts and Liberators which were escorted by Mustangs.

Three of the five spans of the bridge at St. Esprit were hit and damaged, the south end of the span was blocked and the bridge rendered temporarily unserviceable.

At Orange, the central span of the rail bridge was hit and the east track wrecked. The southern approach to the bridge was blocked. Fifteen units of rolling stock were

destroyed, all tracks temporarily blocked and hits scored on a choke point at the Avignon bridge. At Crest, a cluster of hits at the southern approach cut the tracks and damaged the abutment severely.

Other military installations in the Toulon and Marseilles coastal area and along the northwestern coast of Italy were also hit by the Flying Forts and Liberators.

Concentrating for the third successive day on enemy gun positions in southern France, B-25 Mitchells bombed 12 enemy batteries near La Ciotat between Marseille and Toulon while Spitfires returned to the southern French coast for the third day in a row to strafe radio installations in the Toulon area.

Fighters and fighter bombers attacked airdromes and other targets in the Rhone Valley.

Coastal Air Force medium bombers attacked oil installations at Vado Ligure and Beauforters hit an F-boat off the Ligurian coast.

'Wilson' Not Restricted, War Department Explains

By Army News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—So sorry, but the War Department, it was announced tonight, hasn't banned the films "Heavenly Days" and "Wilson" from Army camp screens as it said it had on Wednesday. That is, it hasn't banned them yet.

The United Press reported Wednesday that a War Department spokesman said these films were banned under the Soldier Vote Law which says motion pictures distributed by the Army must be nonpolitical and nonpartisan.

"Heavenly Days," starring comics Fibber McGee and Molly, and "Wilson," portraying the career of the late President Woodrow Wilson, were the only films, the War De-

partment said, which had been barred for political reasons.

The United Press commented: "But things have happened since, including a conference between Army and Navy officials on the one hand and a couple of Senators, Theodore Francis Green (D., R. I.) and Robert Taft (R., Ohio) on the other. Tonight the War Department took back what it said on Wednesday."

The War Department said: "Information, which has reached the press that the War Department had formally decided not to select motion pictures 'Wilson' and 'Heavenly Days' for showing to troops, was in error. Upon investigation by the Bu-

(Continued on page 8)

His Plan Would Fine Those Who Don't Vote

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Rep. William B. Barry (D., N. Y.) is drawing up a bill to tax every eligible and able bodied citizen who fails to vote in the primary elections five dollars.

Rep. Barry said that persons failing to vote would have the penalty added to their income tax bill under the legislation he plans to introduce.

U. S. Lost Battalion Relieved In France

SHAFF HEADQUARTERS France, Aug. 14—An American battalion, which fought on for six days after being surrounded by a sudden German counterattack near Mortain last Monday, was relieved Saturday by other 1st Army forces which knocked the Germans back.

The battalion was supplied with food dropped by dive bombers, and smoke shells containing drugs and plasma were fired across the lines to the Yanks by Allied artillery.

During their blackest hour Wednesday night Capt. R. A. Kerley, who was in command, answered a demand for surrender from the SS troops encircling him with this message:

"I will surrender when every one of our bullets has been fired and when every one of our bayonets is sticking in a German belly."

An officer standing nearby said, "You had a hell of a nerve to tell them that."

"They had a hell of a nerve to put a proposition like that up to me," replied Kerley.

Feelings Of Replacement In Combat Told By Private Killed In Rome Push

The following article describing the feeling of a replacement who went into combat at Anzio was written by Pvt. George F. Carr, Watertown, N. Y., a 3rd "Marine" Division soldier, who was killed in action just before Rome fell to the 5th Army.

"The war was new to me when I disembarked at Anzio harbor.

"I'd seen the twisted docks and broken ships of Naples Harbor. I remember how strange and lonely I felt, marching through the city itself. In the twilight the buildings, torn in half by bombs and shells, were grim and unreal.

"When I stepped from the LST onto a pile of rubble at Anzio, I realized that all evidences of war I'd seen so far were a prelude—I'd been an onlooker, a gazer at a museum of destruction. Now at Anzio I was to be part of the real thing. An air raid alert as we landed tightened that decision.

FELT SORRY

"The alarm subsided. We tramped through the tiny streets, observing this final destination like a 10-year-old child fondling a stick of dynamite—dangerous but wanting to find out all about it. As I saw the wreckage I felt a little sorrow, perhaps some pity, for the people who had lived at Anzio. A miniature casualty—a child's doll—and a statue of the Virgin lay shattered on the doorsteps of a roofless and wineless wine shop. In testimony of happier, more care-free days, a remnant of gaily-colored cloth—part of a canopy from some fallen balcony—peeked from under a pile of broken masonry. Anzio must have been a place of laughter before war came.

"The first day we were very sensitive to the booms in the distance and the shells wheezing over us. For myself, anyway, the outlook was brightened when our first assembly area turned out to be an ammunition dump. My foxhole shelter was within touching distance of a huge pile of 60 millimeter mortar shells. As the overhead firing began to increase, I began to wonder if we were not in a somewhat doubtful position. After hours of suspense we were finally transferred to another area.

WAITED TO JOIN

"Our assigned company was moving off the line for a brief rest. We replacements waited to join them in a rear area. It was after midnight when they came in and I was asleep, dreaming away my second night in Anzio.

"The next morning I had my first glimpse of the men who were to be my comrades from then on. Where

were the slick, unspotted "fighting men" of the ads back home? Not here. Straggled, bearded, haggard-eyed, blackfaced men—these were the garrison soldiers I always had known. Unmatched clothing and equipment—everyone wore and carried what he best liked. Dried brown mud from Anzio's creeks and mudholes clung to them and their weapons. These guys looked tough and unfriendly.

"When I saw these men at chow that morning I noticed their eyes. They were tired, bloodshot. Some eyes were continually blinking, some were constantly shooting to right and left as though something would creep up on them unless



they kept vigilance. I watched and it appeared that most of these fellows couldn't realize that they were away from the front, for awhile at least.

"I wanted to talk to these men, learn what it was like 'up there.' But I felt that to speak to them would heighten the tenseness so evident in all their words and actions. It gave me the feeling of smallness, of not belonging. We had nothing in common. I was a 'rookie' replacement among veterans—some of whom had not seen the States since before the African invasion.

MEN FRIENDLY

"Later, the tenseness wore off, superficially at least. I talked with the men. They weren't unfriendly. They talked about themselves and their 'jobs.' I learned that the hostility or aloofness I had seemed to sense arose from the fact that they were tired, worn out men who longed for home. After shaves and showers, the dogged expression began to vanish. These were just ordinary Americans. I found some of the best guys in the world right in my outfit.

"The afternoon of the day we were to leave for the front the new replacements met the com-

pany commander. We stood about him in a circle. A band behind us was giving out with 'Dinah.' At first most of us were listening to the band. It didn't take long to focus everything on the new 'boss.'

"The captain stood in the center; tall, lean, well poised—eyes that had a flash in them, a sharp profile, a small moustache, a warm smile. His clothes were dusty. A kind of dagger or knife hung from his belt. His voice wasn't loud, but there was genuine sincerity there. He told us many things—of himself, of the enemy, of what to expect. 'You'll go out there and kill Germans,' he said. 'Pretty soon you'll shoot 'em just to see 'em fall. It's like a game.'

"We listened and we liked him. He told us little incidents about the front. I've always thought the captain related things to us in a voice such as Stephen Vincent Benet might have used when talking about what a great place America is.

OFF FOR FRONT

"Finally chow time came. I went away feeling better, more confident. I liked our CO—he'd be a good boss.

"That night we climbed into a truck destined for the front. It was dark in the lorry. Some of us lit cigarettes. No one spoke. For the 'old fellows' this ride was old stuff. For some of us it was something strange and awfully grim. I prayed. The fellow next to me was new. I could swear his lips were moving too. The cigarettes went out. As we moved out of the bivouac I saw what had been a giant, kingly pine tree—now cut apart by some shell. We had fine trees like that back in New York State.

"I just said a tiny prayer that we had no Anzio back home."

QM Bakers Keep Bread Box Filled

By Sgt. BOB FLEISHER
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Fill up a bowl with 30,000 pounds of flour, add 900 pounds of sugar, 500 pounds of powdered milk and stir thoroughly. Sprinkle 600 pounds of salt for flavor, mix in 350 pounds of yeast and one quarter ton of lard. This serves about 40,000 people which should take care of unexpected guests.

The bread bakers of the 102nd QM Bakery "fill up the bowl" with the above ingredients in the amounts shown once every 24 hours and the result is enough bread to eliminate any danger of a "Dagwood" shortage.

The 102nd prefers to be known as "Bain's Bakers of Better Bread," in honor of their CO, Capt. Joseph B. Bain, Boulder, Colo. They hit the docks at Casablanca in November, 1942, unloaded their own ship and promptly set up the first GI bakery in Africa.

That first winter in Morocco was pretty slow. "We were short of equipment and had to borrow eight World War I German mobile ovens from the French," explained T-Sgt. John W. Bacun, Milwaukee, Wis., the first baker. "As a result," he apologized, "we could only turn out about 1,400,000 loaves of bread that winter which would only feed about 95,000 men a day."

After a session of running ration dumps in Sicily, Bain's Bakers moved into Caserta in October, 1943. Here they got new equipment and were able to show what they really could do. They fed the boys at the front from their Caserta bakery for about six months during which time they turned out a conservative 3,000,000 loaves.

These gastronomical, astronomical figures do not take into account the pastry efforts of T-4 Frank Rebeka, Cleveland, Ohio. Frank produced enough apple cobbler for 2,100 hungry Rangers last Thanksgiving and contributed his ovens for the roasting of two tons of turkeys. During the Christmas holidays the outfit kept 4,000 hospitalized men supplied with a steady flow of cake. Now their pastries all go to the various rest centers.

As was the fate of many good outfits, Bain's Bakers ended up on the Anzio beachhead. Nothing out of the ordinary happened there except that their bakery was twice knocked out by enemy action. From Anzio on out it has just been a question of keeping up with the 5th Army.

Helmet Not Available? A Mess Kit Will Do

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—Fat and chubby Sgt. John Sullivan was caught without a helmet during a recent Nazi shelling of his chow line. He was famished but the Kraut shells wouldn't let him satisfy his hunger.

Sgt. Sullivan was in a dilemma as the shells got closer. He made for a nearby ditch. Each time a shell would come in, Sgt. Sullivan would cover his head with his mess kit. The rattle and jangle of the mess utensils could be heard above the thump of the shells. He was getting protection, even if it was only in his mind.

34th's Band Plays With '88' Obligato

WITH THE 5TH ARMY—The immediate vicinity of a forward CP is hardly the place you'd expect to find a military band "holed-in" to catch up on its rehearsals. Yet that is exactly where the 34th Division band went recently to get-away-from-it-all.

While the American music makers polished up their old numbers and experimented with new ones, rival artillerymen played an obligato on assorted field pieces just a few miles away.

"We just had to go somewhere to practice," said T-Sgt. Armond L. Fraser, Minneapolis, Minn. "The men were playing and playing, but always in performance. They were getting in a rut, so we took advantage of a lull caused by the movement of some evac hospitals to come here to practice. When the hospitals catch up with us we'll be too busy working again to practice."

"The front, of course, is not new to our band. Half of the outfit was in the first AEF band overseas. We arrived in Italy last September."

S-Sgt. Donald W. Harmon, Fairfield, Iowa, explained that the 34th Division band is divided into three parts—military, dance and native music. The native music is supplied by a group of Hawaiians. The dance groups are known as the Ambassadors of Swing and the Rhythm Majors. They present a regulation night club type show with novelties and special arrangements on their three-a-day program. The show lasts about an hour.

143 Awards Made To 88th Division At Special Service

WITH THE 88TH DIVISION—"Complete destruction of the Boche is our objective," Maj. Gen. John E. Sloan, DSM, commanding general, told doughboys of his 88th Infantry Division assembled to honor medal winners at special religious thanksgiving services for battle successes.

Visiting infantry regiments and special troops, General Sloan announced awards of two DSC's, one cluster to a DSC, one Soldier's Medal, three Legions of Merit, 53 Silver Stars, and 83 Bronze Stars.

BOCHE DESTRUCTION

In an address to division special troops, General Sloan maintained that "our objectives are not how many rivers and mountains we cross but rather the complete destruction of the Boche, and the Japs, so that neither of these nations will dare to challenge Christian peoples again."

"We in the 88th have much to be thankful for. We were fortunate in our training, in our movement overseas and especially in our battle indoctrination. We missed many of the hardships suffered by other American divisions."

"In our campaigns here in Italy, you men have proved to the world that you have the stuff. It is fitting that as we pay tribute to the brave men whose deeds helped to make this success possible, we give thanks to the God who watched over all of us and brought us safely through the difficult days."

'WE SHALL SUCCEED'

"With His continued guidance and protection, we shall achieve greater success in our future actions," General Sloan said.

Highlighting award ceremonies was the presentation to regimental commander Col. Arthur S. Champeny, Wellington, Kansas, of a Legion of Merit and the announcement of an Oak Leaf Cluster to his previously-awarded DSC.

M-Sgt. Chester A. Post of New York City and 1st Sgt. Olgerdas Kiedanis of Frackville, Pa., were presented Legion of Merit medals.

DSCs went to Capt. Theodore W. Noon, Jr., Belmont, Mass., and 1st Lt. Trevlyn McClure, the latter a posthumous award, and the Soldiers Medal to T-Sgt. R. J. Sallee, Jr., Fort Thomas, Ky.

HEAVEN, HERE I COME



No fake photography, this, but an honest-to-goodness picture of M-Sgt. Russell Wallace, Sanford, Fla., making what the boys call "an efficiency take-off" in the new L-5 Sentinel. The idea of this near-vertical flying is to clear an obstruction which might be encountered at the end of the type of short field possibly used under combat conditions. Flown in this theater by a Liaison Squadron, commanded by Major James S. Percy, New Orleans, this two-seater plane may be used to improve communications between field headquarters, but has been trained to do artillery spotting.

Flashes From The Front

WHEN PILOTS COME IN from a mission their first stop after putting flying gear away is for interrogation on what took place during the flight. These reports are relayed through squadron, group and wing to emerge as the day's air communique. One P-47 pilot recently told 1st Lt. Charles E. Dills, La Moure, N. D., that he destroyed something covered with hay that was moving at a good clip along a highway back of enemy lines. He was sure it was enemy equipment camouflaged with hay but he wasn't certain what it was. Lt. Dills, being something of a humorist as well as an interrogator, wrote down in the official report, "Destroyed, one fast-moving haystack."

FRONT LINE BULL SESSIONS aren't always about what you'd expect combat men to be bulling about. Fashions, for instance. The boys in the 34th Division have decided the new style of wearing vari-colored neckerchiefs is both good for one's morale and a protection against dirt and dust. Some go for red, some go for blue, some go for aquamarine. T-Sgt. Dewitt French, Baltimore, Md., likes blue. S-Sgt. Bernard C. Stone, Summitville, Ind., prefers red. Both of them agree, though, that the fad was started by MPs in Rome.

THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN ARMIES have all tried to fit the dogs of Pfc. Ray H. Holm, Elmore, Minn., whose out-size feet require at least 13E shoes. At Camp Claiborne, La., he had to cut the toes off No. 12 brogans. In Ireland, the U. S. Army had special ones made for him at 18 dollars a pair. In Africa, the French came through. In Sicily, the British produced. In Italy, finally, the 5th Army GI is back in GI shoes—size 13E combat boots.

BOOGIE WOOGIE AND STRAUS WALTZES within 100 yards of the Jerries have elevated the morale of the fighting GIs and lured at least a couple of Nazis to give up out of pure nostalgia. Pvt. Roger P. Fox, St. Louis, in private life a professional pianist, set up shop in a farmhouse with his buddies and gave out while enemy shells landed against the walls. Roger just finished the Blue Danube when the two Jerries came in to surrender. The Jerries said they got homesick.

THE ACCEPTED THING to concentrate on when bailing out of a damaged plane into the ocean is one's neck. But not so with 2nd Lt. Walter C. Taylor, Jr., Newark, N. J. The 22-year-old Thunderbolt pilot, after spending several hours in a rubber dinghy, returned to his CO with an apology for having lost his parachute. It slipped away from him when he was inflating his dinghy, he told Col. Harold E. Kofahl who had been sweating out his return. He was sorry and it wouldn't happen the next time he had to hit the silk.

Luna Park Guffed By Blaze; Fires In Jersey, Illinois

By Army News Service
NEW YORK, Aug. 14—One-half of Luna Park, famed Coney Island amusement center, lay in smoldering ruins today following a spectacular fire which broke out Saturday afternoon while the area was packed with thousands of New Yorkers seeking relief from the current heat spell.

Police reported approximately 35 persons, mostly firemen and park employees, suffered minor burns or were overcome by the heat and smoke. There were no deaths.

The blaze, which apparently was caused by an overloaded electrical circuit in the washroom of a scenic railway, spread swiftly through the park's flimsy structures, leveling 15 buildings and concessions including the rollercoaster, opera house, and a shooting gallery.

TOWER COLLAPSES

The 125-foot illumination tower, a landmark in the center of the park, collapsed.

Firemen battled the flames for nearly three hours as police and park guards directed the evacuation of some 7,000 persons who were in the park when the fire broke out.

Another resort area fire which swept the boardwalk section at Wildwood, N. J., on Friday destroyed 500,000 dollars worth of property, firemen estimated today.

The flames started in a boardwalk restaurant and, whipped by a strong wind, roared quickly through a theater, several concessions and a number of homes. Twenty firemen were overcome by smoke before the blaze was brought under control.

At Hoboken, N. J., firemen were still pouring water on the 1,100-foot pier which was virtually destroyed in Saturday's big fire. Although the flames have been extinguished, it was feared sparks from the wreckage might start new fires unless the hulk of the pier was thoroughly drenched.

CAMPFIRE HAZARD

Chief Joseph Walsh of the New York fire department said if Coast Guardsmen had not helped in the hurried removal of 700 cases of campfire from the pier, the entire city of Hoboken might have been gassed in the blaze which swept the dock area there over the weekend.

Latest casualty figures listed two men missing and more than 100 Coast Guard members and firemen hurt.

Meanwhile 12 persons, six of them children, died when fumes from gasoline stored inside the Ohio River levee burst into flames at Shawneetown, Ill. Nine of the victims, all members of one family, were killed when the flames devoured two nearby houses.

Slayings At Sea Related By Sailor

By Army News Service
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14—A terrifying story of murder on the high seas was related by the crew of an American ship that docked here today. Three of its hands were slain and three wounded by another crewman who later took his own life.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were told that the slayings occurred early on the morning of July 11 off the west coast of Africa.

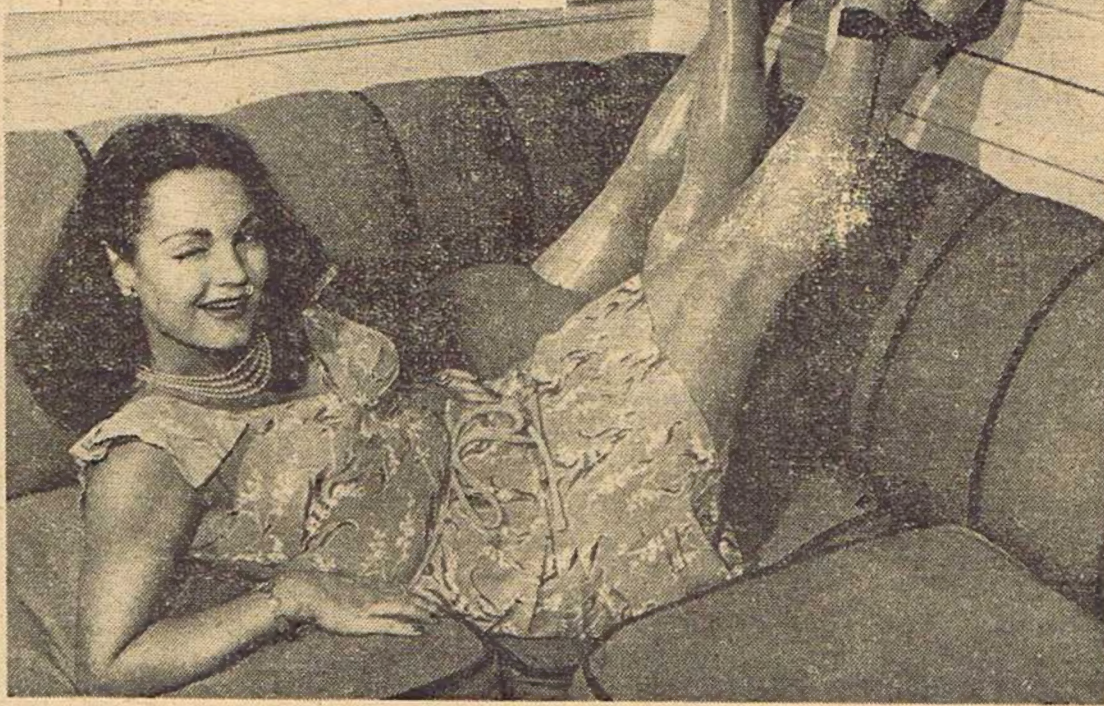
Joseph Beagle, crew member, said he was awakened by screams and saw another seaman Andre Pono bending over the bunk of Frederico Gonzalez, then he saw Gonzalez fall from his bunk dead of stab wounds. Beagle said he grabbed for Pono but missed him.

Pono fled from the cabin onto the deck. Thomas R. Beltram, another seaman, joined the chase. Suddenly, Beagle said, Pono turned and stabbed him and severely wounded Beltram and Jose Omega, who joined in the struggle.

Breaking away, Pono next stabbed Felipe Martinez, who died almost instantly of his wounds, Beagle said. Pono then ran forward and inflicted fatal wounds upon August Kramer, who was asleep in a hammock, after which he stabbed himself twice in the chest and fell beside Kramer's body. He died three hours later, Beagle said.

PIN-UP PINS

Her Honor, Miss Rochelle Hudson, is honorary president of something called the Perfect Legs Institute of America. After Rochelle had been chosen the winner, the stage and screen star's legs were cast in bronze, and appear next to the real stuff in this photo. Magazine illustrators say her legs will be "historic."



Longest Range Campaign Ends In Guam Conquest

Stars and Stripes U. S. Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The reconquest of Guam brings practically to an end the lengthiest and longest range Central Pacific campaign to date.

A summary of dispatches and records show that the battle for the Mariana Islands of Saipan, Guam and Tinian used more troops and ships and a greater and more sustained concentration of fleet units than any previous Pacific operation, writes John Beaufort in the Christian Science Monitor.

The campaign which began July 15 has been carried on as far as announced by Task Force 58, the 3rd and 4th Marine divisions, the 1st provisional Marine brigade and the 27th and 77th Army divisions. To these amphibious units—all veterans except the 77th—fell the job of establishing United States striking power less than 1,500 miles from Japan.

Notable factors in the campaign: 1. Guam, though three times larger than Saipan, took only 20 days to conquer against 25 for Saipan. This was due partly to the fact that the Guam Japanese garrison was no larger than Saipan's and the Japs did not attempt to reinforce Guam at sea as they attempted to do on Saipan.

2. The shelling and bombing of Guam for 17 days prior to the landing was said by Pacific veterans to be the fiercest thing of its kind seen in the Pacific.

3. Guam beaches proved among the worst as far as natural obstacles were concerned, but Saipan opposition to the landings was far costlier.

4. Guam saw the first liberation of United States nationals, with the release of 21,000 Guamanese from Japanese domination.

5. Twenty thousand Saipan civilians gave Americans their first encounter with Japanese civilians.

Observers in both Guam and Saipan operations say the first ten days on Guam were just as tough as anything on Saipan with the exception of the landings. The overall fighting at Saipan was costliest, however. Here are comparisons:

American total casualties—Saipan, 16,000; Guam, 6,200; Tinian, 1,300.

Japanese known dead—Saipan, 21,000; Guam, 10,000; Tinian, 5,000.

Stimson Supports Plea Of Legion On Training

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14—National Legionnaire Commander Warren W. Atherton announced today the organization's intention of continuing its campaign for peacetime military training and disclosed a letter from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson supporting the Legion's program.

Atherton quoted Stimson as saying, "America must not accept the philosophy that this war will end all wars and there will never again be a resort to arms."

Japanese prisoners taken on Saipan numbered 1,700 soldiers and 14,000 civilians. Prisoner figures for the other two islands were not given.

Saipan meant more to the Japs than Guam for it was the Army and Navy Colonial Administration seat for the entire 600-mile Mariana's system.

Draft To Continue After Peace Comes

By Army News Service

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 14—The Army is built, the Navy is well along, but maintenance still is a problem, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, told newsmen today.

General Hershey, who is making a tour of the western states, declared that despite the present satisfactory situation, "you've got to brace yourself for the prospect of seeing men sent into the service, many overseas, month after month even after the war is ended."

This will be necessary to effect an orderly demobilization which, he said, should be directed to relieving first those who have seen longest service.

After peace comes, in all probability, Hershey reported, Selective Service will have to continue drafting 100,000 a month or a little less almost indefinitely. He pointed out, however, that the present Selective Service Act expires next May and new legislation and determination of a national military policy must precede determination of draft or enlistment policies.

All This Petty Stuff Is Just Gal By The Name Of Marge

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 14—George Petty brought a pretty girl to Hollywood today, and her name is Marge. He wrapped a sheet around her and went to work turning out portraits of Ziegfeld beauties to advertise a new movie.

Petty paints pretty ladies with an air brush. His daughter Marge models for all of them in her sheet, which somehow never shows in the final product. His wife stands by with her blue pencil. Portraits of Marge are thumbtacked to the walls of every U. S. Army barracks and glued to the bulkheads of every submarine.

There is something phoney about them, though. They don't even look like Marge.

"I have to take liberties with her," he said, "and she doesn't like the idea at all. But this is the way it is: I used to paint serious pictures of

men, but I got a job putting out calendars and I soon discovered it was pictures of gals that paid off.

"I went to work on these with an air brush to the horror of most artists because I could get nice, smooth effect—and anyway it was easier to cover up my mistakes with an air brush, and I am a lazy man. So it wound up with my thrashing a sheet around Marge and using her for my model."

"Eventually I used no other model but her. She has given me a great deal of her time, and I appreciate it, but I still think I am right about colts. I am of opinion people like to look at colts so I make my pictures of Marge like colts. I mean I lengthen her legs and give her a high waist, and the result is like nothing human, but people think it is pretty. Marge thinks I ought just once to paint her the way she is."

BACK TO GUAM

"But after the war is over I think I'd like to go back to Guam. I have a hunch I can cash in on something I've learned in Navy radio. The climate there isn't too good on radio sets and someone could have a swell job there as a radio repairman."

His dreams of peacetime island life likely will be changed when he is permitted to tell that story. He is potentially a wealthy man when he is allowed to talk. Money will roll in, say magazine, radio, movie and book publishing representatives that have besieged him during his short stay in Portland. One of these estimated: "If Tweed is smart he will come out of this with at least 100,000 dollars, probably more."

He is modest about his achievement. He stammered when one interviewer suggested his is one of the greatest stories to come out of the war, "I don't see it. I was lucky and after all I was trying to save my own skin."

Henry Ford Calls For Full 'Exposure' Of Munitions Men

By Army News Service

BIG BAY, Mich., Aug. 14—One of the major postwar tasks, according to Henry Ford, will be to level off far-reaching hatreds that have been created by the present world conflict.

The noted industrialist took time out today from his vacation with Mrs. Ford at his summer lodge on nearby Lake Superior to comment upon the progress of the war and steps that must be taken to make it the last war.

"There can be no lasting peace where hatreds will continue to arise as long as the causes of war are not rooted out and exposed. Remember this war was not brought on by men who work for their living. It was caused by individuals—many of them unfortunately citizens of our own country—who profit from manufacture of munitions and explosives."

WANTS EXPOSE

"And mark this well, until these individuals are exposed there can be no peace, only another armistice. By exposing them I mean making them so well known every school child can identify them by name and tell their purposes."

"If another Hitler comes into power after this war it will be because war mongers have not been ousted and want another war, because this war with its terrific cost was fought solely for the benefit of munitions makers and not for preservation of democracy."

Ford said he did not believe it would be necessary to dismember Germany after the war in order to prevent another conflict. "Get rid of militarists and the German people can live in peace with the rest of the world, but you can't get rid of saber rattlers by cutting them off at the top. You will have to root out the philosophies that create them."

PROBLEMS OF ALL

The war, Ford said, had proved very definitely the problems of one people are the problems of all others. "Whether he be Jew, Gentile, Mohammedan or Oriental these problems are going to be common problems and we are going to have to live together as good neighbors helping one another and expecting help from one another. Only on that basis can a safe, peaceful future of the world be expected."

The United States, Ford said, "will rebound quickly from the ravages of war if we make full use of all our facilities, our unlimited productive capacity in factory and land. We not only will pull ourselves up to a standard of living better than we have ever known, but we will be able to do much better toward helping the rest of the world attain a living level that will make life worth while."

Servicemen Acting As Movie Critics

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 14—Thirteen studios are relying more and more on the critical reaction of servicemen to tell them whether or not their pictures are good before they are released to the general public.

As soon as pictures are completed they are sent to the fighting front. Nearly all films to be shown in the U. S. during the remainder of this year already have been shown to critical audiences in many parts of the world. The average time of showing before release is five months.

Opinions expressed by servicemen are surprisingly articulate and straightforward, and have been found to be better indices than domestic preview reaction. Studio officials believe that patrons of theaters in Southern California see too many pictures, so their opinions sometimes are biased; or they approach a simple problem with a quasi-professional pencil.

Soldiers and sailors write exactly what they think. Soldier criticism had much to do with Hollywood dropping war pictures in such a hurry. They said they didn't like war pictures because they were too phoney.

FDR Endorsed

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—President Roosevelt was endorsed for re-election today by the Chicago Federation of Labor which represents 250,000 AFL workers in the Chicago area.

THE STARS AND STRIPES (Mediterranean)

Daily newspaper of the U. S. Armed Forces published Mondays through Saturdays for troops in Italy.

Office: 152 Via del Tritone, in the Il Messaggero building, Rome. Telephones: Publications Officer, 478536; Executive Officer, 478110; Editorial, 478295. Sports, 478996; Circulation, 478640.

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The Stars and Stripes is printed at the plant of Il Messaggero, 152 Via del Tritone, Rome.

--MAIL CALL--

Peacetime Draft

Dear Editor:

I have read with much interest the remarks in Mail Call concerning the peacetime draft. I believe that a peacetime draft should exist. One can come to the conclusion that the world views a democratic nation as militarily weak during times of peace. The United States has never won any diplomatic victories except at those times when we had strong, well-trained armies.

What price Democracy? It is two hundred billion for one or more years during the existence of the war that we must fight for being weak, the loss of lives for a half million men a year; it is the loss of education for another ten million for a generation. Is it cheap, not counting misery, economic waste, and the other horrors of war? Such a price is paid when a democratic nation goes to war unprepared.

On the other hand, if a billion dollars a year were spent, we could maintain an Army and Navy and run experimental stations to improve weapons. The cost would be relatively low.

Yes, it would mean staying in the Army another year or more to train new recruits of 18 years of age.

—Capt. Thomas F. Hayes

Victory Drinking

Dear Editor:

Many people back home have written to me and frequently they make a reference to the fact that when the war is over, they are going to go on the biggest drunk of their lives. I am not a Prohibitionist by a long shot, but wouldn't it be better for the fellows to write home and suggest to the folks that when the day of victory comes, they kneel down and thank God that the conflict is over and that the lives of many have been spared?

—Sgt. C. E. Porteus

On Cleveland

Dear Editor:

I noticed in a letter by Pvt. R. A. Brown a statement that the population of Cleveland totaled 3,004,000 in 1939. He stated that Boston and Baltimore were not in the same class. The 1940 U. S. Census figures were as follows: Baltimore 859,100; Boston 770,810; Cleveland 878,336.

I might add that Chicago — the second city of the country — had but 3,396,808 credited to it in the 1940 census. Perhaps Private Brown was thinking of that city.

—Maj. Harold T. King

Soldier Newspapers

Dear Editor:

Recently Drew Pearson, Washington columnist, wrote that one of the factors resulting in the "unusual teamwork" between Russian Army men and officers is the publishing in soldier newspapers letters from troops criticizing past strategy and recommending new tactics.

He said: "During a recent push, one front-line paper received from 40 to 100 letters daily from enlisted and commissioned personnel who wrote from their own experience on how best to attack an enemy objective, how to destroy an enemy tank and how to conduct oneself in hand-to-hand fighting in enemy trenches."

I would like to see such constructive letters in The Stars and Stripes.

—Pfc. S. Kravchick

Any Other Name?

Dear Editor:

A few weeks back, a fellow from this regiment wrote in on the use of "Jap-Americans" when writing about us in The Stars and Stripes. He suggested the term "Hawaii boys" or "boys from Hawaii," which is okay for the fellows from Hawaii, but don't forget there are many of us from the States. (I'm a Californian).

Not begrudging the fellows from Hawaii for they're all swell fellows—none better—but a lot of us are here to show the people in the States, especially along the west coast, what we are and not what they claim us to be.

How about it, Editor? Do you think you can strike a happy medium on a new name for us?

—Pfc. Bog Buto

Lauds GI Poetry

Dear Editor:

The poetry appearing in your column entitled "Pupent Poets" has afforded me a great deal of enjoyment, and much of it, I believe, compares with that of Kilmer, Bridges, Houseman and Service. I should like to suggest that consideration be given to publication of an anthology of these poems, if it is not already contemplated, after the war. They have in addition to their literary merit, considerable significance as a representation of contemporary thought among our fighting men, and in my humble opinion would be read and cherished by the peoples of the Allied nations.

—Maj. William B. Kuder

WHEN IN ROME

Today

STAGE

Eliseo Theater, Via Nazionale. Special Services presents "Over 21." Starring N. Y.'s Phil Ober and Vivian Vance. Curtain time, 7 PM. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 2:00 PM. Admission free.

ENSA's Argentina Theater, Largo Argentina, tonight—premier at 6:30 PM, a new revue: "Johnny Get Your Gun."

SCREEN

ARC Movie House: Barberini, Piazza Barberini, 1500, 1700, 1900 hours. "The Woman of the Town," with Clare Trevor and Albert Dekker. Admission free.

Tickets for British soldiers may be obtained at the information desk, Alexander Club, Via Twenty September.

ENSA Supercinema, Via Nazionale and Via Agostino Depretis. "Buffalo Bill" in technicolor, starring Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara and Linda Darnell. Continuous from 1200 hours. Last showing 2000 hours. Admission free.

VARIETY

"Welcome," featuring Chiaretta Gelli, Italian film star, with supporting cast. 1630 hours. All seats 25 lire. Arena Esedra, behind NAAFI-EFI Canteen.

"Just The Job," Musical show, Sala Umberto, Via Della Mercedes. Daily 10 AM to 2:00 PM. 35 lire. "Cocktail For All," Teatro Galleria, opp. YMCA, daily 4:30 to 10:30 PM. 35 lire.

OPERA

Tonight, Verdi's "Aida," Curtain time, 5:30 PM. Wednesday, August

16, "Rigoletto." Thursday, August 17, "Mephistopheles." Friday, August 18, "Pagliacci," and ballet "Coppelia." Sunday, August 20, "Aida." Tickets from 25 to 300 lire, obtainable at box office, open daily 0930 to 1800 hours.

CLUBS

Visit the ARC EM Club, Cassino della Rosa. Conducted tours at 0900 hours and 1400 hours plus daily activities. 7PM—"Nervous in the Service" mad musical extravaganza, produced by 60th T. C. GP.—Today and Wed.

ARC Officers' Club, Hotel Barberini, Piazza Barberini.

British Officers' Club, "Trocadero," Villa Medici.

Catholic Club for Allied forces; Via della Conciliazione. Tours of Vatican and Rome daily.

Jewish Soldiers' Club, 37, Piazza Poli, Via del Tritone.

Polish Club, open 1300 to 2100 hours, 235 Via Panisperna.

RESTAURANTS

G) Restaurants open 1130-1430, 1800-2030 hours:

Ristorante Roma, 35 Piazza Poli.

Ristorante Amadeo, 17-19 Via Fabio Massimo.

Ristorante for American Officers, Nurses and uniformed guests; open 7 Via Parma.

Ristorante San Carlo, 120 Corso Umberto.

Air Forces Rest Camp Restaurant—Large Teatro Valle, 1100 to 1930 hours.

EXHIBITS

Polish Exhibit. Customs, History, Art and Army. Popolo di Roma.



NAPLES — There was this Army sergeant he heard about while he was in the Pacific, my friend said. The sergeant was stationed at Wallis Island and had not been there long when he was made a chief.

As a chief he could play the field as far as women went. This fortuitous state of affairs enabled him to live quite a life for many months. Then, to his horror, the time came for him to be transferred. When he started sadly to go away, six women from the island followed him down to the sea, insisted on going with him and it was all that the Army and Navy could do to get the sergeant out and keep the women on the island. But they did it. The story of this sergeant was going all over the Pacific when he was there, my friend said. He was there not long ago.

After the war there is going to be a lot of sitting down and comparing of notes and telling of stories of those who have been apart ten years and whose war paths have taken them separately to various parts of the world. Sometimes by a rare good circumstance this meeting happens during the war and it is indeed a fine moment when it does happen.

The other day at a place near Via Roma I ran into this friend whom



I last saw in a midwestern city in August, 1941, almost exactly three years ago. Since that time he has really been around.

His name is Howard Wilson. He is a quiet-mannered, studious-looking young man from the center-belt of America. Now he is a yeoman second class on a ship which during his time aboard has made four runs from the States to the Pacific, one to Noumea, another to Guadalcanal, one to Pearl Harbor and last time to Milne Bay in New Guinea.

Since it is not beyond the realm of expectancy that many of us will find ourselves in the Pacific when that last happy armistice day arrives, I pounded Howard with questions about that area. How does it compare with this one as a Navy place? How are the natives? What is it like, going ashore there on liberty?

The heat out there is one big thing different from here, he said. It's hot here but that Pacific, he said, is what you mean when you say hot as hell. It was that way in areas where his ship was, really heat that soaks through you. The sea being bigger, there is more time between ports, less liberty. And when liberty comes there is no going to a big town but to some little spot of island with a scattering of natives. Black or white, he said, the children still ask for caramelli, or whatever it is a South Pacific bambino calls it.

It is a big war and Eleanor Roosevelt is not the only one getting around. Howard started counting up and figured he had traveled 45,000 miles since November last year. Quite a bit of cruising, that is.

—BILL BRINKLEY

Another Kayo

SHAFF HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 14—Major General Ritter von Elber von Dawans, commander of a Panzer division in Normandy south of Caen, was killed on June 11 in an air attack on his headquarters, it was announced today, bringing to eleven the number of German generals killed on the western front.

UP FRONT ...

By Mauldin



"I tried one of them labor-management arguments with Lootenant Atkins."

HOME FOLKS

Quits High-Paying Job To Aid Returning Vets

By Sgt. RALPH G. MARTIN
Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Those disabled World War II veterans now returning to civilian life to find a smooth-running hometown organization ready and anxious to job-place them in a hurry—those vets can throw some thanks in the direction of a guy named Winans H. Lubbock.

For it was Lubbock, here in St. Louis, who organized the first compact, scientifically-schemed Disabled Vets Section, under the United States Employment Service, and made it so successful that the federal government last December selected it as the model for all the big cities and little towns of America.

"I was a machine gunner in France in the last war," said fast-talking, intense-looking Mr. Lubbock. "And I remember the quick brushoff so many of my buddies got as soon as the big parades and the backslapping was over."

That's why Lubbock gave up a high-paying personnel job in private industry in 1938 to accept the USES offer to be their Disabled Veteran's representative in St. Louis.

SPECIALISTS

It was supposed to be strictly a routine one-man's job consisting mostly of a lot of paper work, but Lubbock changed all that. Not too long after war broke out, his office was staffed by a dozen, highly trained specialists in receptionist-interviewing and job placement.

In addition he had organized a Veteran's Advisory Council of 25 specially-selected people representing every important group of big business, labor and government agencies in St. Louis. They met regularly to decide who could do what for how many.

So when the first vets slowly dribbled out of the hospitals with a neatly-pinned empty sleeve or a bum leg or some shrapnel still distributed inside somewhere, they didn't have to sit in their houses and accept pity and charity. Neither did they have to go on any pavement-pounding job hunt. Lubbock had jobs waiting for them.

"And with these guys, we didn't fit the man to the job; we fit the job to the man," said Lubbock, telling how his organization had educated employers on the physical handicaps. In most cases, the union and the employer worked hand in hand to carefully check over an entire plant to find out what jobs could best be done by returning physically handicapped soldiers. In dozens of cases the employer would even make a special adjustment on a particular machine, changing an operating switch from the right to the left side of a machine for some soldier who had lost his right hand.

We handled 750 medically dis-

charged soldiers a month," commented Lubbock, "and every one of them was an individual problem."

He told how 70 percent of the discharged soldiers didn't want to go back to their old jobs. Some of them had been stock clerks before they went into the Army, now had picked up other skills; some wanted to go back to school and learn a trade, but they didn't know what they were suited for; some didn't have a job in the first place, others came back to find their factory shut down; and some just walked in belligerently and said:

UNDILUTED HOOEY

"I don't know where they get it from," said Lubbock, "but somebody's been dishing out a lot of undiluted hooey to these soldiers giving the impression that every war worker on the homefront is driving a deluxe Cadillac and making a million dollars a year."

This was one of Lubbock's toughest jobs, to explain to skeptical GIs that the homefront "gravy train" was grossly exaggerated; that although lots of people were making more money than they ever made, they were also paying higher prices for food, clothing, rent, because the cost of living had gone way up; and that these much-talked-about big-money jobs were few and far between.

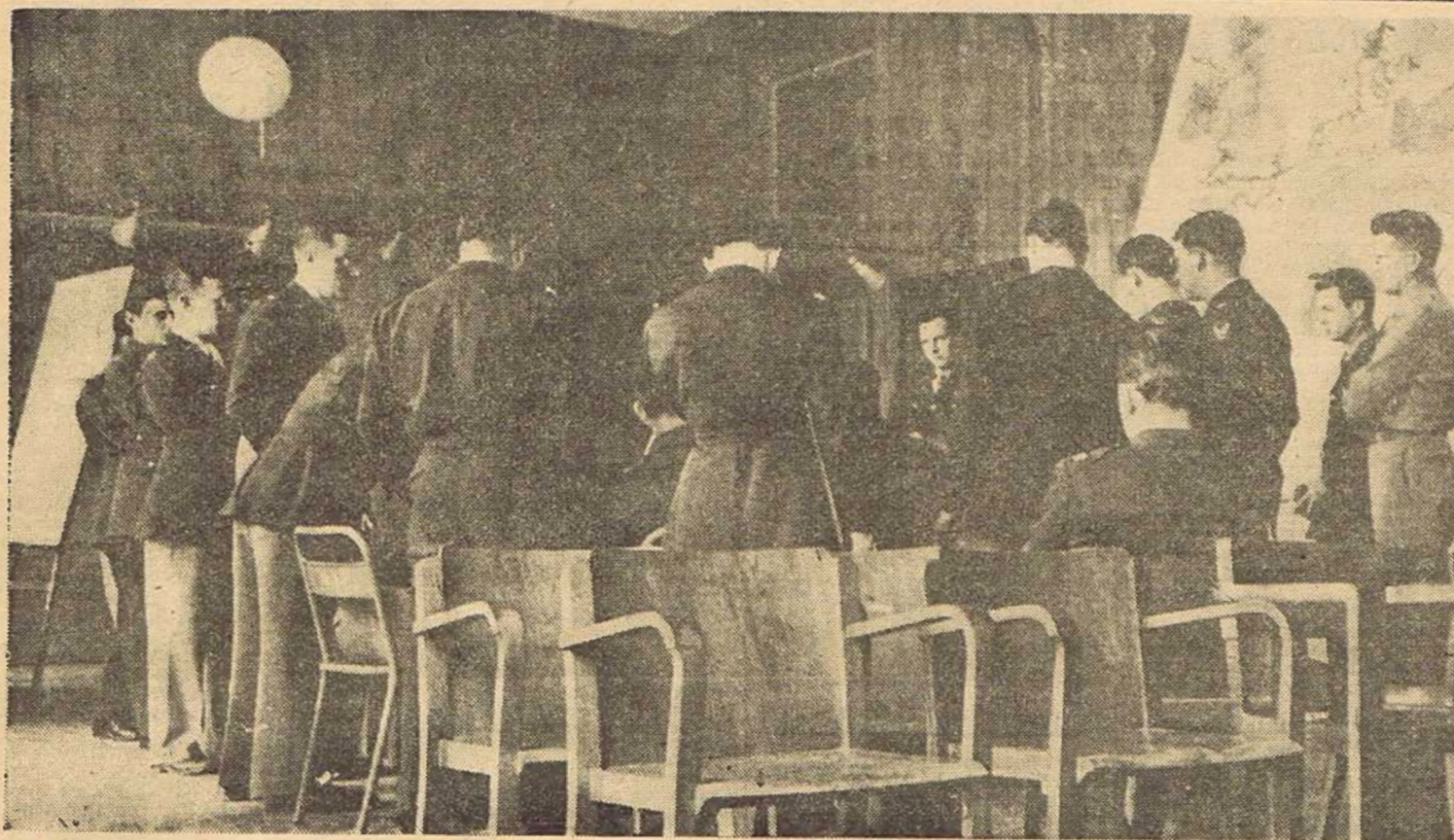
"It takes time," said Lubbock, "but most of the soldiers understood. We talked to them in their own language." (Most of the interviewers are World War I vets).

Then there are those who are willing to work at anything, anywhere but they claim they have no trade, no particular skills. These are usually the young kids, who the draft grabbed right out of school. Most of these cases are usually taken care of by an intelligent interviewer who finds out exactly what the soldier did in the Army. If he was nothing more than an expert machine gunner, who could take apart his gun quickly, he still had enough mechanical aptitude to suit him for a half dozen different jobs.

There's a constant follow-up, too. Nobody gives a guy a job and then quietly forgets about him. There's a constant checkup because quite often one disabled soldier may not be able to adjust himself to a certain type job and has to be transferred from one job to another until he finally fits.

The USES, disabled veteran section, is just for those who want new jobs. Those who want their old jobs back go to the Selective Services' Re-employment Division and those who want to work for the government go to the Civil Service Commission, which has 10,000 jobs available every month in this region alone.

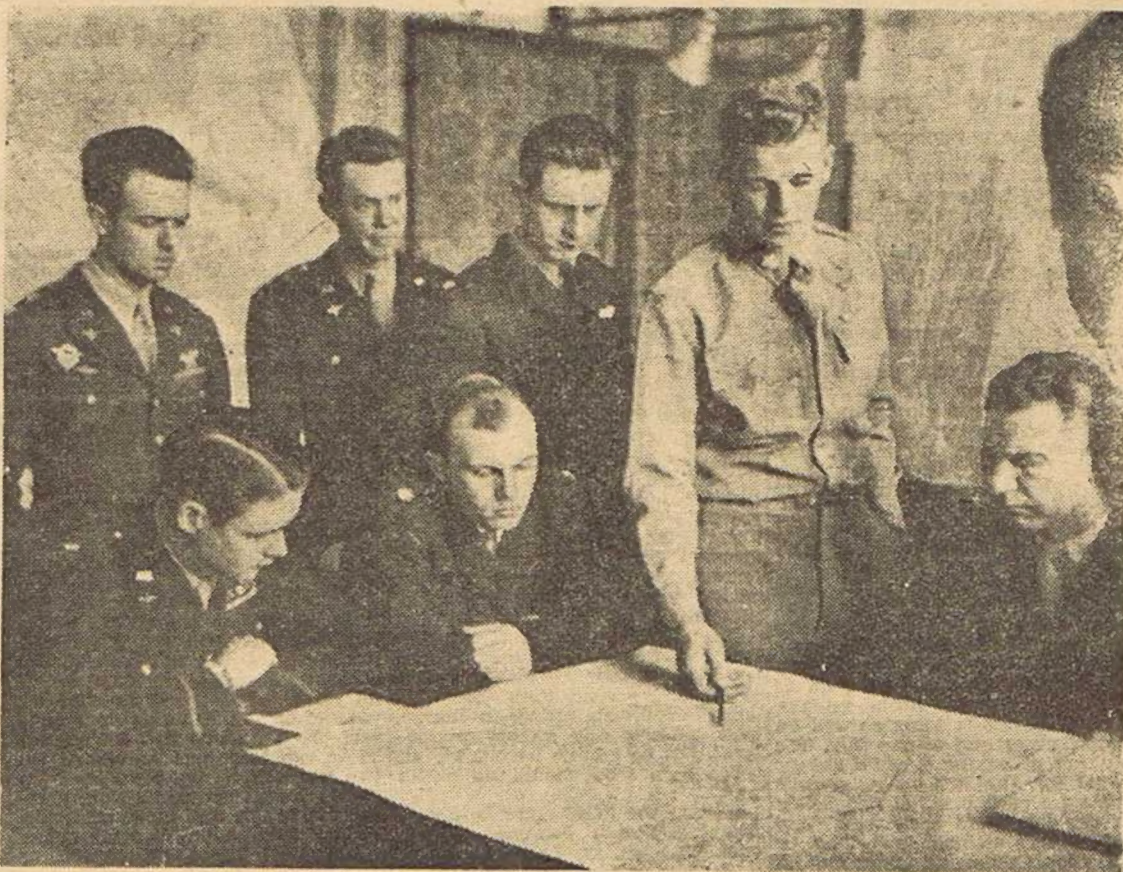
HITLER'S WOES MADE HERE



Planners gather around a table in the war room. Personnel includes operations officers, intelligence officers and other members of Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining's staff. Maps and charts are secret and could not be photographed. The enemy will know soon enough when sticks of bombs plummet earthward and blast his communications and supply lines.



Intelligence officers listen to questions from the general and are ready with all the answers relating to their part of the plans.



One of the most important phases of any operation, naturally is the weather. Here General Born, pilots and other planning officers pay strict attention as the weather officer points out conditions over various parts of the route the bombers will follow to and from their targets.



Target, route, force and takeoff time having been decided, officers await General Born's overall explanation of what is to be done. Until coming into the war room, staff members did not have the slightest idea of what, when and where their mission would lead them.

(All staff photos on this page by Pvt. Martin Harris)



All details of the operation having been fully discussed, a wing commander studies his notes as he awaits final decision as to what part his planes will take in the operation. When he gets the signal he'll know what to do.

A chamber of horrors for Hitler's Fortress Europe is the panelled war room of the 15th Army Air Force. Fliers gather here before each mission to learn where and when they will pour their loads of destruction on strategic targets in Germany and German occupied territory, weather details, enemy ack-ack concentrations, etc. Guiding genius is Brig. Gen. Charles F. Born, former All-American end at West Point. From him come most of the tactical decisions. On this page are the only pictures ever taken of the 15th's war room during planning. The information used in the overall planning of a mission is in most instances gathered, documented and forwarded up from the lower echelons, namely, squadron, group and wing. There, thousands of unsung technicians—operations and intelligence clerks, photo interpreters, topographical and map men—each day sweat out the previous day's mission in order to complete material for the strategists in the 15th Air Force.

LEND ME YOUR EARS

BY JIM BURCHARD

NAPLES, Aug. 14—Thanks to 1st Sgt. Dugan Aycock, the ancient game of golf again is flourishing in Italy.

To be sure, the nine-hole course isn't exactly suitable for international competition. It's a miniature layout, and the fairways are plain dirt mixed with oil. You could put the whole shebang in a good-sized hat. But the GIs of an ordnance battalion near Naples think it's the nuts, and they jam the Lilliputian links each evening to waggle putters and bet their bucks.

Topkick Aycock, a golf pro from Lexington, N. C., was appalled when he first put foot on Italy's shores. Not until he reached Rome did he see a single golf course. He found seven in the vicinity of the Eternal City, but the grass in the fairways evidently hadn't been clipped since Sampson's hair.

It was very discouraging. But Aycock is a versatile gent who believes in working overtime for the benefit of his men. So he decided to build his own golf course, well realizing that a lot of lads who didn't patronize the tennis, volley ball, badminton, ping-pong or pool table facilities might like to dig up a few divots.

Aycock had some of the equipment to start. This included a few clubs and balls, mementoes of his stay at Fedala near Casablanca. There, at the bequest of a general, he put an old golf course in playable shape, rebuilding tees and greens and fashioning 12 bags out of canvas. Soon the course became so popular the clientele had to be paced upon a limited basis.

On The Fairway

With this experience behind him, Aycock went to work in Italy. He used old peach cans for the cups, put four co-belligerents to work on rollers and dug out nine dirt 'fairways.' Two are Par 2 and seven are Par 3. Flanked by pear trees and tents, the course does not lack for scenic appeal.

"It was just an experiment," said the sergeant. "I wanted to see how it would go over."

He soon found out. The soldiers went wild over the miniature course. Poker and gin rummy disappeared. The big gamblers preferred to grab a putter and play one-dollar scats. They go at their golf with such zest that many rounds are finished by flashlight. It's not unusual for a lucky player to win 25 or 30 dollars in a brief evening session.

The reigning champ is Cpl. John Adams, of Miami. He formerly was a beer salesman in the States, and obviously sold most of his brew through golf-course contacts. You are aware of that fact as soon as he puts his lunch hooks on the putter. Adams is doing so well on the ordnance golf course that he's thinking of buying a small safe.

Just for the hell of it, Aycock puts up a cash prize of one dollar for the low score each week. The best figures turned in belong to Cpl. Cleo Collins, of Chattanooga. He clipped the course in 18 strokes, a remarkable performance considering the bumps and slopes of the fairways.

Golfing Fun

"It's real satisfying to see the boys in action," said Aycock. "A few side bets are harmless, and besides it keeps them out in the air. I'm figuring on putting in a few pipes and water hazards, and adding nine more holes. Then we'll really have fun."

But Aycock won't be happy until he sees an Italian open championship. He figures it can be done in Rome. One of the courses there, he declares, could be put in good shape with a minimum of effort. And he points to the fact that Italy harbors such well known linkmen as Charley Dudley, ex-Southern amateur champ, and Charlie Yates, former national and British amateur king.

One of Aycock's solid backers is Lt. Paul Sheahan, tackle at VMI in 1938 and '39. Sheahan also would like to promote crew racing. He's requisitioned about ten Italian shells in more or less good shape, both eight and four-oared. One is named Italo Balbo. As far as could be determined, it was not booby-trapped.

Tabor On Way

BOSTON, Aug. 14 (ANS)—Jim Tabor, Red Sox third baseman, passed his preinduction physical yesterday and notified his club.

Browns, Red Sox Split Twin Bill

Enzo Fought His Best Fight Against Two Armed Germans

By Sgt. JACK RAYMOND
Staff Correspondent

ROME, Aug. 14—Remember Enzo Fiermonte? He was the Italian middleweight boxer who came to the States in 1929, seeking as many before him, fame and fortune. The sportswriters used to kid him unmercifully because he looked more like a movie playboy than a prizefighter. And one day, Nov. 28, 1933, he married the 37-year-old Madelein Force Astor Dick, thereby winning his biggest purse not in the ring but with one. Enzo was 25 years old at the time, so you can imagine what people said.

Enzo is here in Rome, having returned in 1937 shortly before the inevitable divorce. He is still a pretty good-looking fellow, still very much a ladies' heart interest, and still wanting to go back to the States where he had intended returning in the first place, only Mussolini was flexing Italy's muscles and it behooved the citizenry to stick around and see what would happen.

The answer to the "whatever-became-of" question is succinctly this: When Enzo returned to Italy, much "disillusioned" he says, over the benefits to be had in marriage to a wealthy woman, he discovered that he was too late to get a Fascist party work card. So he made a pretty good living, he reports, as a professional rifle and pistol marksman. He had fought his last fight in the States in 1932. When marksmanship stopped paying enough dividends, he got a job in the movies on the basis of a newspaper clipping which showed that Mussolini had once congratulated him for winning a fight.

He became quite a hero in the Italian cinema, playing lead romantic roles in a Clark Gableish sort of way, and after 14 fairly successful pictures he went on the stage. About a year ago, he says,



... Effervescent Enzo ...

things became difficult for him. He was reputed to be an anti-Fascist.

Like everyone else in Rome, he says the arrival of the Allies was for him a true liberation. And now he wants to go back to the States. He says he'd like to get a job in Italian language plays in Brooklyn.

Enzo has been doing a lot of writing. Shortly after he came back to Italy he sold a five-serial story of his notorious marriage to Bernarr McFadden's True Story magazine. He has written other stories, dealing chiefly with his romantic life, but now he is about to have published in Italian, the story of his experiences in the past couple of years featured by a rather out-of-character anecdote of his skirmish with a couple of German soldiers which caused him to go in hiding for a few months.

The incident, as Enzo relates it with sound effects, took place last September when he was traveling with a friend in southern Italy. Two armed Nazis demanded to see his papers and when they weren't according to Hoyle, motioned him and his friend to come along. There had been many instances of Germans shooting civilians without hearing. Enzo decided to take no chances.

He used a pretext to stop the party of four in the middle of the road, then suddenly struck one Nazi in the chin, knocking him cold. The other, he belted three times before he downed him, and he and his pal ran off. At 20 yards Enzo realized the Germans had his papers, so he ran back just as one of the two was getting up. He kicked the sturdy Nazi into submission, grabbed his papers and made off again. Enzo says he didn't come out of hiding until the Allies arrived.

BASEBALL STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	77	28	.733
Cincinnati	59	45	.567
Pittsburgh	58	45	.563
Chicago	47	54	.465
New York	50	53	.483
Boston	48	62	.410
Philadelphia	41	61	.402
Brooklyn	43	65	.398

Sunday's Scores

St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 9, New York 2.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	66	44	.600
Boston	59	50	.541
Detroit	57	51	.528
New York	55	52	.514
Chicago	52	57	.477
Cleveland	53	59	.473
Philadelphia	50	62	.446
Washington	46	63	.422

Sunday's Scores

Boston 7, St. Louis 6.
St. Louis 5, Boston 9.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 1.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 9.
New York 10, Chicago 1.
Chicago 11, New York 3.
Washington 2, Cleveland 1.
Washington 4, Cleveland 1.

Pavot, By Jiminy Win Belmont Park Races

NEW YORK, Aug. 14. (ANS)—Pavot and By Jiminy, both odds-on favorites, shared the limelight at Belmont Park yesterday before 29,000 spectators. Pavot won his fifth straight race in the six-furlong Saratoga Special while By Jiminy captured the 75th running of the historic Travers, America's oldest stake race.

By Jiminy, Alfred Parker's three-year-old colt, beat Mrs. Henry Phipps' Free Lance by a length in the Travers with William Ziegler's Bounding Home third, another length back. Col. Cornelius Whitney's Hoodoo and Captain's Aid, owned by Mrs. Barclay Douglas, trailed and completed the field.

Pavot owned by Walter Jeffords, caught George Widener's Plebiscite in the last 100 yards under George Woolf. Col. Whitney's Jeep took show with Mrs. Dodge Sloan's Great Power fourth and last. Pavot paid 2.70 and 2.20 dollars. There was no show betting. Plebiscite paid 3.00 dollars. Pavot's time for the three-quarters of a mile was 1:09.6.

Eddie Arcaro brought By Jiminy over the mile and a quarter route in 2:03.4. The horse paid 3.50, 2.70 dollars and Bounding Home paid 3.50 dollars.

St. Louis Wins, 5-0 After Losing, 7-6; Trout Captures 19th

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (ANS)—The Browns and the Red Sox were right back where they started from after Sunday's doubleheader in Boston, six and a half games apart, when the best the Sox could do in their attempt to pare the Browns' lead was to gain an even split. After Boston had taken the opener, 7-6, in 13 innings on Bobby Doerr's home run, Cronin's crew dropped the nightcap, 5-0, which had to be called at the end of the fifth because of Boston's Sunday curfew law.

Pitcher Rex Cecil, newly acquired from San Diego, arrived by plane just before the first game started and hurled the last four innings to receive credit for his first major league victory. Cecil was the fourth Sox pitcher, entering the game in the tenth after outfielder Leon Culberson's home run had tied the score in the ninth.

The Browns sewed up the second game with five runs in the fourth off George Woods while the Sox could get but five hits off Nelson Potter.

At Philadelphia, Dizzy Trout became the first major league moundman to win 19 games this season when he blanked the Athletics, 6-0, in the second game of a bargain bill after the A's had tripped the Tigers in the opener, 6-1, snapping the Bengals' win string at nine straight.

The White Sox and the Yankees treated 24,375 fans to one-sided games as they divided a twin bill, the Chisox grabbing the nightcap, 10-1, as newcomer Mel Queen, up from Newark, was deprived of a shutout when a bad hop went over shortstop Frankie Crosetti's head.

Brooklyn was topped back into the National League cellar by the Cards who smacked Lippy Durocher's club twice, 4-1 and 7-3. The Reds stretched the Giants' losing streak to six games taking a doubleheader from the New Yorkers, 4-3 and 9-2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14 (ANS)—Bill McKechnie has signed a two-year contract with the Reds, putting to rest rumors he'd be replaced as manager at the end of the season. Powell Crosley, president of the Reds, refused to divulge the terms, but said: "We signed him because we think he's the best manager in the country."

NEW YORK, Aug. 14. (ANS)—Edward Barrow, president of the world champion Yankees, denied a report broadcast Saturday night by Bill Stern of a deal transferring the Yankees to Capt. Dan Topping and his wife, Sonja Henie. Stern, broadcasting over an NBC hook-up, said the purchase price was five million dollars and the deal would be announced in the fall.

"That is an irresponsible statement," Barrow fumed.

Joe Puts On A Swell Show In Corsica

By T-5 K. J. TORGERSON

Special to The Stars and Stripes

SOMEWHERE IN CORSICA, Aug. 14—Near the city of Bastia, between the mountains and the Blue Tyrrhenian Sea, within sight of the famous islands of Elba and Monte Cristo, Joe Louis emerged here one day for the GIs' pleasure.

Yanks packed the hayfield which sloped to the ring below. A few fellows hung on the telephone poles. Standing in an aisle near the ring, Joe yelled at one guy sitting on the wires:

"You've got the highest seat in the house."

Everyone else sat on their haunches, watching the prelims, and booed, clapped, or roared with laughter at the several snappy preliminaries.

Finally Louis slid into the ring. He received a great ovation and after two rounds of boxing still a greater one.

He sparred with Lt. Masters, a former intercollegiate champion at Penn State. Once during the second round, Joe suddenly stood at attention and saluted his officer-opponent. The crowd laughed.

The GIs appreciated seeing Joe in person. His smile, his sincerity, his personal interest in any conversation deepened their respect for this great American.

At 215 pounds, 15 pounds heavier than his best fighting weight, Joe told his fellow soldiers, "It's that good Army chow" and won more laughs.

He reported that Conn arrived just as he left England, and explained:

"When Conn is around I like to make myself scarce."



More laughs. His closing words were: "To all of you Yanks, all I have to say is stay in good condition to finish this war as soon as possible. Good luck."

Talbert, Brouh Triumph In Tennis Title Upsets

RYE, Aug. 14. (ANS)—Upsets featured the finals of the eastern grass court tennis championships here yesterday as Billy Talbert of Indianapolis defeated Francisco Segura, 9-7, 6-4, 6-4, for the men's title and Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated national champion Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, 3-3, 6-1, for the women's crown.

FDR Saw Pacific Practice Landings; Reports On Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—President Roosevelt's graphic description of practice amphibious operations on the western coast of the United States today deeply impressed Washington military observers. It was the first time, incidentally, that details of these operations have been released.

Upon returning from his tour of Pacific bases, Mr. Roosevelt, in a speech delivered at Bremerton, Wash., declared:

"I witnessed a large practice landing operation on the beaches of southern California between Los Angeles and San Diego—the kind of warfare which has been so successfully developed by us during the past two years.

NEW TYPE

"This is of a wholly new type requiring all kinds of new equipment and new training and I think I can safely say no other nation in the world has worked it out as successfully as we have shown within the past few weeks in the capture of Saipan and Tinian and recapturing Guam, resulting in new threats against Japan itself and against all their operations in the southwest Pacific."

"It takes personal observation of a landing maneuver such as I saw from a high bluff overlooking the shore below to understand how well appreciation of experience is being carried out. Landing craft—a wholly new type of ship—came to the beach from a transport off shore, under cover of fog. They came on in waves, infantry and marines getting a first foothold, followed by other waves and then by all manner of equipment, ammunition and wire and tanks, all protected by air coverage and preceded theoretically by devastating bombardment from heavy ships lying off shore.

"When the beachhead was obtained to the depth of a mile or two there followed the unloading of great quantities of supplies of all kinds, including tanks and trucks and jeeps."

HEAVIEST SHIPS

The President also reported that Pearl Harbor today "is capable of making repairs to the heaviest ships and employs a force nearly ten times as great" as when he saw the port ten years ago.

All of the battleships and smaller craft which were sunk or damaged in the attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, he said, have been raised with the exception of the Arizona. In her case, because of the explosion of her forward magazine, salvage was impossible, but her main battery of heavy guns was removed and remounted and now forms a part of the coastal defenses on Oahu.

The President pointed out that all the other ships are afloat and emphasized that the Nevada had "taken part in the bombardment of the coast of Normandy prior to and during landing operations."

'WILSON'

(Continued from page 1)

reau of Public Relations it was found that only informal discussions of pictures have taken place. No occasion has yet arisen for the War Department to determine whether these particular pictures are available or eligible for showing to troops.

At the conference attended by Senators Green and Taft, Army and Navy officials agreed to abandon strict construction of the Soldier Vote Law. They agreed, the Senators reported, not to ban any books, magazines or films for the armed forces except for space and transportation reasons.

Their previous interpretation of the law, it was explained, was attributable to that section of it which provides a maximum penalty for violation of a 1,000 dollar fine and a year in prison.

Meanwhile, Sen. Green is drafting an amendment to the Soldier Vote Law to soften its no-politics requirement. Quick passage is expected.

115,000 Taken

LONDON, Aug. 14—American and British forces have taken more than 115,000 prisoners in France since D-day, it was revealed by a senior British staff officer yesterday. Forty German divisions, the cream of the Wehrmacht in northwestern Europe, have been encountered, the officer said.

Foe Seems To Have Lost Chance Of Paris Stand

By Army News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Germans have left in western Europe sufficient resources for only one major stand against the Allies and if that fails them they face disaster, the United Press reported tonight. Moreover the Germans are believed to have lost the option of making an effective stand west of Paris and the Seine.

The apparent German attempts to assemble a mobile striking force capable of offensive action against the Allies in Normandy and Brittany have all failed thus far, the United Press said.

The movement of German troops from east of the Seine and south has been inadequate to create such a force. These troops have been committed to the present battle piecemeal on an emergency basis.

The Germans apparently maintained offensive intentions in western France up to a few days ago as indicated by the persistence of their efforts to lash through the American supply lines between Mortain and Avranches.

The news agency said: "These efforts proved futile, however, and now the Germans are deeply involved in a vulnerable salient where a number of divisions are threatened with encirclement by Canadian and British forces moving southward from Caen, and American columns thrusting northward from Le Mans. Observers believed the Germans would disengage in this salient if they could but that they are so hard-pressed it is doubtful if they can get away without substantial losses."

"The Germans are believed to have employed more than 30 divisions thus far in Normandy and Brittany out of a maximum of about 70 available in all western Europe. German casualties in Normandy were estimated at nearly 200,000, the equivalent of almost 20 German divisions. With part of

three divisions trapped in Brittany, should any substantial numbers of Germans be cut off in the Mortain salient it would appear doubtful if the Germans can salvage more than ten divisions from Normandy and Brittany.

"The Germans are estimated to have about 25 divisions east of the Seine and in the Low Countries. They had up to ten divisions in the south of France. Should all these be assembled for battle east of the Seine observers believe they might well be destroyed. Once this force is used up the Germans would have nothing left in the west."

Retreat In France Turning Into Rout

(Continued from page 1)

which Allied armor was reported operating two days ago.

Again today it was explained that the reason for maintaining silence about the Le Mans sector was that the Germans themselves probably did not know what was going on there.

The German pocket, roughly 30 miles in diameter, was dented at its western extremity by American troops and at the northern edge by British and Canadians.

The Yanks advanced as much as four miles on the heels of a German withdrawal on the 15-mile front between Mortain on the south and Vire on the north.

West of Falaise and east of the River Orne Allied troops—probably British and Canadian—entered the towns of Clair-Tizon and Donnay.

In and near Falaise the Germans were fighting a stubborn rear guard action to protect their last remaining retreat road running through the town to the northeast.

The Yanks which entered Argentan, southern side of the retreat bottleneck, cut the only main highway which the Germans could use in their withdrawal toward Paris, and much of the traffic was reported moving on secondary roads and even paths.

One spokesman on the SHAEF staff described the German situation as "terrible" and Allied armor returned saying "everything on the roads was ablaze."

Although some observers recalled previous occasions when the enemy had successfully withdrawn from seemingly hopeless traps, it was considered by many that this time Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge had waited just a little too long before pulling out.

The situation in Brittany remained virtually unchanged today with the Germans still holding out at St. Malo, Brest and Lorient.

The presence in France of the 2nd French Armored Division, commanded by General Jacques Philippe Leclerc, was officially announced for the first time today.

RED ARMY

(Continued from page 1)

Yeremenko's mechanized forces had pushed to a point 40 miles due east of Riga and were cracking the German railroad spine in many places.

Near Warsaw Marshal Rokossovsky's armies are reported to be massing like August thunderheads behind the east bank of the Vistula for the main attempt to seize the Polish capital. There were some indications that Warsaw might be bypassed by the Soviet forces which may swing to the north to outflank East Prussia.

Patterson, Somervell Received By Pope Pius

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 14—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding General of the Services of Supply, U. S. Army, were received by Pope Pius today in private audience. Mr. Patterson and General Somervell were accompanied by Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican and Charge d'Affaires Harold Tittman.

House Eyes Action On Demobilization

By Army News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—House approval by the end of next week on surplus war property disposal and demobilization bills appeared likely tonight.

First House business Tuesday will be the surplus property disposal measure tentatively approved by the House committee. Next on the chamber schedule was the Senate-approved George bill, dealing with demobilization problems and unemployment compensation for war veterans and workers.

The Senate yesterday killed the Murray-Kilgore Demobilization Unemployment Compensation bill and substituted legislation offered by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.).

Acting Chairman Carter Manasco (D., Ala.) said he expected little opposition to the surplus property bill. This bill would create an administrator of surplus property disposal and give him authority to set up an organization for turning back to peacetime uses property and equipment acquired by the government for war purposes.

The Senate approved the George bill, after defeating the rival Murray-Kilgore measure, which would have established federal control over unemployment payments. The George bill reserves such control to the states.

Attitude On Argentine Lauded By Stettinius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Hailing the announced refusal of Colombia and Venezuela to deal with the present army regime in Argentina, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., declared today, "We don't want Fascism in this hemisphere."

"The joint statement by Colombia and Venezuela is further proof of the unit of action among the American republics in maintaining a policy of nonrecognition with respect to the present regime in Argentina," Stettinius said.

15 Polygamists Renew 'Cohabitation' Battle

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14—Fifteen Utah polygamists renewed their five months old court battle today when they filed with the state supreme court a brief contending the unlawful cohabitation statute under which they were convicted and sentenced last spring is "meaningless, inconsistent and unconstitutional."

The 15 had appealed their cases jointly to the state high court after each was sentenced to a one-to-four year term in the penitentiary for illegally cohabiting with a total of 55 plural wives.

The defendants are all members of a Fundamentalist religious sect which follows what it calls "original doctrines of Mormonism," although all known members were excommunicated from the present Mormon church after the church repudiated its polygamous doctrines in 1890.

Four Power Parley Will Discuss New World Police Unit

By Army News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The forthcoming four-power security conversations which are to be held in Washington the last of this month will not discuss the question of the military occupation of Germany, Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius declared today. That will be dealt with by the European Advisory Committee meeting with Army leaders, he said.

The Associated Press reported that the creation of special new military units which would operate beyond the traditional limits of international law has been suggested as a postwar plan which will be considered at the four-power talks.

"Essentially the proposal is that each nation should earmark part of its land, sea and air power as its own peace police organization," the Associated Press said. "An important part of such a U. S. organization might be the world-roving 20th Air Force of Super Bombers."

The British group assigned to the peace conversations arrived in New York yesterday. Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Under Secretary of State or Foreign Affairs, came on the same plane with the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax. They were met by Stettinius, who is the principal American delegate to the talks. The Russian group is expected next week, with China's representatives due later.

Officer Finds He's Elected In Texas

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES AT THE FRONT—Second Lt. Herman Yezak, Bremond, Texas, has just received positive proof that the folks back home have not forgotten him. While serving as a regimental liaison officer with his outfit in the line he was informed that he had been nominated to the Texas Legislature in the Democratic primary. That is tantamount to election in Texas.

Lt. Yezak's political campaign was conducted entirely in his absence inasmuch as he has been overseas since late in 1943. He was a farmer in civilian life and defeated a man who has held office for eight years, the final count being 1,849 to 1,222.

"My mother got quite a thrill when she heard the news of my election over the radio," Lt. Yezak said. "One of the newspapers, however, reported: 'The people of Robertson County, the 63rd District, must really believe the war will be over this year. They just elected the state legislature a man who is serving with the Army overseas. The last time he was heard from he was a prisoner of Germany.'"

"That, I assure you, was slightly exaggerated. They probably heard that I had been escorting German prisoners and got the story mixed up."

Navy Reveals Two New Mediterranean Losses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The loss of two American naval vessels in European waters was revealed today by the Navy without amplification. The ships were the minesweeper Osprey and submarine chaser PC-1261. The losses put the total of U. S. naval craft lost since the war's start at 133. Thirty-two others are missing and presumed lost, and nine were destroyed to prevent their capture.

LI'L ABNER

(Courtesy of United Features)

THE LEADING DOCTOR OF PINEAPPLE JUNCTION FINDS A NOTE UNDER HIS DOOR.

Dere Doctor:
Enclosed find plenty o' money fo' a expensiv' operay-shun on Miss Beulah M. Bugle.
She wooden tell me what is wrong wif her but wif yo' pleas fix it.
A. Yokum
(inside man, Skunk works)

AH DONE IT BECUZ SHE'S TH' ONLY PERSON IN TH' WORLD WHO'S ABLE TO STAND BEIN' NEAR ME—MEBBE SHE'LL BE SO GRATEFUL AFTER TH' OPERAY-SHUN—

SHE'LL BE WILLIN' ALWAYS T'BE NEAR ME—BUT—GULP!—SHE'S A GAL—AN' GALS GITS MARRIED!—AH MIGHT LOSE HER T' TH' POOR UNFORTCHNUT WHO M-MARRIES HER!!

WHY SHOULDN'T AH BE THET POOR UNFORTCHNUT!!